

Weather Forecast:  
Probably Rain Tonight  
and Monday

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WASHINGTON, SUNDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1915.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## POLICEMAN, SHOT IN NINTH STREET DUEL, HAS CHANCE TO LIVE

### SUSPECT, WOUNDED LATER, IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Sergeant Harry R. Lohman Shot  
Twice Following Supposed  
Attempt at Hold-Up.

### MAN AND WOMAN ARE HELD

Couple Tentatively Charged  
With Carrying Concealed  
Weapons.

In a pistol duel, following a supposed  
attempt at a hold-up on Ninth street  
early today, Police Sergeant Harry R.  
Lohman, of the First precinct, and Lewis  
Newman, a former member of the  
Marine Corps, were seriously wounded.

Sergeant Lohman was shot twice  
through the body, and is in a critical  
condition. Newman, who was shot in the  
right leg, is in so precarious a state that  
physicians at the Emergency Hospital,  
where both men were taken, refuse to  
allow the police to question him. Both,  
however, have a good chance to recover.

Sergeant Lohman was shot twice by  
Newman, as he attempted to arrest  
him. As Newman ran Policeman O. C.  
Clay and H. A. Cole opened fire. Newman  
replied as he ran, and went half  
a block before he was brought down by  
Clay.

Newman is charged with assault with  
a dangerous weapon with intent to kill.  
Frank Mack, colored, and Elsie Griffith,  
also colored, companions and alleged  
accomplices of Newman, are under  
arrest on a tentative charge of carrying  
concealed weapons.

Police Claim Confession.  
Mack and the Griffith woman have  
admitted that they were "crusing" for  
an intended hold-up when Sergeant Lohman  
and H. A. Cole, plain clothes men, of the  
First precinct, met them, according  
to the statement of Captain Peck,  
of the First Precinct. Newman and  
Mack carried loaded revolvers, and the  
woman had a number of rope noose  
knives.

The trio had been under the surveillance  
of Lohman and Cole for some time, as  
they were holding the colored man and  
woman, Newman might have escaped, but  
he was held by the Griffith woman, who  
had been near by when the first shots  
were fired.

Sergeant Lohman and Cole were working  
together in plain clothes, on the  
lookout for hold-up men and house  
breakers. At Eighth and G streets  
(Continued on Second Page.)

## U. S. MAY CONTROL ITALIAN MARKETS

Supply of Ships to Transport  
Goods Will Pave Way, President  
Is Informed.

President Wilson was advised in a  
cablegram today from Milan, Italy, that  
the United States had been given  
permission to control the Italian  
markets if it will furnish ships to transport  
goods. The cablegram, which was  
addressed directly to the President, said:  
"Italy needs 1,000,000 tons of American  
coal, 300,000 tons steel, 100,000  
tons American goods. Beg Government  
furnish ships. American can  
get entire trade permanently."  
Signed, Zucchi, American consul.

Although the name of the man  
transmitting the cable was not known  
at the White House, his cable was  
accepted as one of the best arguments  
thus far made in behalf of the ship  
purchase bill.

## To Save Transfusion Pay for Wife and Babe

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—Edward Nixon,  
the Knickerbocker bread-line man, who  
sold a quart of his blood to a patient in  
Bellevue Hospital, will not use the \$15  
he received for his own comfort.  
"My wife is a patient in the maternity  
ward at Bellevue," he said, "and I  
must donate blood to her and for my baby-when it  
comes."



Photo by Harris-Ewing.  
HARRY R. LOHMAN

## GIRLS ILL-TREATED AT HOME, IS CHARGE

Startling Stories Come Out as  
Result of Probe of Mors'  
Poison Confession.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Startling  
stories of alleged ill-treatment of and  
misconduct toward little girl inmates  
of the German Odd Fellows Home  
here were brought forth today as a  
result of the investigation of the  
story of Frederic Mors that he killed  
eight aged inmates of the home be-  
cause he thought "they would be bet-  
ter off dead."

According to statements of inmates  
now in the hands of Charles H. Warner,  
superintendent of the Westchester  
County Children's Society, Fritz  
Reichert, orderly at the institution,  
often "hugged and kissed" and talked  
improperly to girl inmates of four-  
teen and fifteen years.

Two anonymous letters have been re-  
ceived by James P. Dunn, coroner of  
Yonkers, saying there was truth in the  
story told by Mors.

## "Muddling" in '98 More Deadly Than Bullets

Oscar King Davis Describes Haste, Waste, and Gen-  
eral Inefficiency of United States Army at  
Time of War.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.  
In the Spanish war many of the men in the service seem not  
to have been thinking so much of rendering good and efficient service  
to the nation as of getting the most possible out of the excitement  
for themselves. The organizations were all in a hurry to get forward  
and be sure of reaping their share of the glory. The moment it was  
suggested that an expedition was to be sent to this or that point there  
was a hurried scramble for authorization to join it, and it didn't  
matter much whether a regiment had uniforms or rifles or anything  
else, it eagerly sought designation for field service at the slightest  
opportunity.

This desire led to a great lot of backing and filling about the  
expedition that did go to Cuba. The impulse to hurry was just as  
manifest in the War Department as it was among the volunteers, and  
war hardly had been declared when schemes were afoot in the depart-  
ment for an expedition to Cuba.

## Regulars Concentrated With Ease.

The regulars were concentrated with  
comparative ease. To be sure they  
were scattered all over the country,  
but well before the actual opening of  
hostilities the orders were given  
bringing them together at Chickamauga,  
New Orleans, and Tampa. Then those  
who had been hurried to Chickamauga  
were hurried on to Tampa and Chickamauga  
was left for the use of the volunteers.

Then, just when the War Department  
had concluded to send the regulars  
hurrying over to Cuba, some one hap-

## FIGHT ON SHIP BILL BROADENS OUT INTO WAR OF PARTIES

Presidential Campaign of 1916  
Really Begun in Debate Over  
Measure in Congress.

### EXTRA SESSION LOOMS NEAR

Few Now Have Any Hope of  
Forcing Any Appropriations  
Through Before March 4.

By JOHN SNURE.  
The struggle in Congress over the  
ship purchase bill has now broadened  
out until it has taken on the character  
of a great political, parliamentary and  
legislative general engagement.

It is not too much to say the initial  
campaign of the 1916 war of parties,  
platforms and personalities is now on  
and is being fought out at the Capitol,  
with the President acting as general-  
issimo of the Democratic forces.

Indications are strong that the struggle  
will not be ended in the present ses-  
sion, which will conclude March 4, but  
that it will be continued into an extra  
session which will convene soon after  
the present session closes. March 5 is  
the probable date.

To Rush Bills Through.  
Lingering hope exists that the ap-  
propriation bills will be rushed through  
and the ship purchase and closure fight  
dropped or in some way disposed of,  
but this hope is a faint one. Only fifteen  
and a half legislative days remain in  
this session and every minute of that  
time could easily be consumed on ap-  
propriation bills alone. The controversy in  
the Senate over closure and ship pur-  
chase promises to run on for days,  
while the House will consume probably  
two days on ship purchase.

Senate and House leaders admit to-  
day there is little prospect of avoiding  
or holding a few days ago they  
talked the other way. On all hands it  
is recognized that if an extra session  
is held, the ship purchase bill, and a  
long program of legislation will de-  
mand consideration. The extra ses-  
sion will reach to the middle of summer or  
longer. And throughout such a session  
there will be an endless amount of  
party maneuvering for strategic ad-  
vantage in the 1916 Presidential contest,  
which political leaders here know, has  
already opened.

Many New Features.  
Although the original feature of the  
present struggle in Congress, particu-  
larly in the Senate, was the Adminis-  
tration ship purchase bill, it has taken  
on many other features.

Closure in the Senate has become a  
big issue. The continued existence of  
the party caucus to shape legislation is  
another. Closely interwoven with the  
ship purchase bill is the subject of the  
administration's proposed treaty, which  
Republican leaders denounce as weak  
and ineffective, if not dangerous.

Two anonymous letters have been re-  
ceived by James P. Dunn, coroner of  
Yonkers, saying there was truth in the  
story told by Mors.

## PROTECT SPANIARDS IN MEXICO, IS PLEA

MADRID, Feb. 14.—Spain is greatly  
aroused over the expulsion of the Span-  
ish minister from Mexico City by order  
of General Carranza.

It was officially announced today  
that the government has requested the  
United States to safeguard the Spanish  
colony in the Mexican capital.

Meanwhile Spain will appeal to all  
regimes to protect the reign of an-  
archy throughout Mexico.

It is stated the Spanish government  
believes the United States should lead  
in a movement of this sort. One sug-  
gestion is a renewal of the plan that a  
Mexican and American expedition, as-  
sisted by the United States, should  
advance and establish a permanent govern-  
ment in the Mexican capital. This plan  
was first rejected by President Wilson.

Thought here that charged conditions  
might cause him now to look with more  
favor on it.

## SPAIN'S REQUEST FOR ACTION IN MEXICO IS PERPLEXING U. S.

State Department Awaits Con-  
firmation of Reported De-  
mand for Intervention.

### JOINT ACTION SEEMS CERTAIN

American Government, It Is  
Stated, Will Not Discourage  
Madrid's Suggestion.

Facing the question of intervening in  
Mexico or permitting the European  
powers to land armed forces for the  
protection of their nationals in Mexican  
soil, Administration officials gave the  
gravest consideration today to the re-  
port published in London that the  
Spanish government has made applica-  
tion to the powers for joint interven-  
tion in Mexico.

Thus far neither the State Department  
nor the Spanish ambassador has received  
official confirmation of Spain's re-  
ported action. But the feeling is general  
in official and diplomatic circles that  
whether Spain has gone as far as ask-  
ing joint action of the powers in retaliation  
for the expulsion of the Spanish  
minister from Mexico, joint action by  
the powers, either in moving to protect  
their own interest or in demanding that  
the United States stand such protection  
is certain to follow the rejection of Min-  
ister Caro by Carranza.

Study Monroe Doctrine.  
State Department officials today gave  
the closest study to precedents bearing  
on the application of the Monroe Doc-  
trine, with a result that indicates a  
conflict between the policies of the  
Administration and those who would  
insist on intervention to prevent Euro-  
pean powers from landing troops in  
Mexico.

From a high official source it was  
stated that the United States will not  
interpose objections to joint action  
by the powers for the protection of  
their nationals in Mexico.

Pacificists in the Administration in-  
sisted that the Monroe doctrine does  
not provide a bar to intervention by  
the powers to protect their interests in  
Mexico, so long as no territorial ac-  
quisition is contemplated.

"The Monroe doctrine," one official  
said, "does not form a shield to pre-  
vent small nations in the Western hemi-  
sphere from the payment of their  
debts, nor does it guarantee them sup-  
ply of the United States in violation of  
all diplomatic conventions through ex-  
cessive interference in their internal  
affairs."

One precedent in the present Admin-  
istration was recalled when a year and  
a half ago Sir Lionel Carden, British  
minister to Guatemala, collected  
\$50,000 in interest payments from the  
Guatemalan government under threat  
of the chief port within twenty-  
four hours. Secretary Bryan then re-  
fused to interfere, saying the United  
States was acting within its rights.

## Cite Venezuelan Affair.

The Venezuelan affair when warships  
of Great Britain, France and Germany  
effectuated a blockade and bombarded  
a port when fired upon, without protest  
from the United States, is cited as  
another precedent.

"Spain would be justified in seizing the  
port of Vera Cruz as a means of forcing  
Carranza to recognize its diplomatic  
rights," one official said.

It was recalled that the United States  
enforced a protest against the  
joint intervention of Great Britain,  
France and Austria in Mexico  
during the civil war, and that delay in  
action at that time was due solely to  
the fact that civil war was in progress.

The Venezuelan and Guatemalan  
cases, however, are not precedents  
for these reasons. In the Venezue-  
lana case, they point out, there were  
peace blockades, while in the present  
situation Spain is reported to suggest  
the landing of armed forces.

A statement given out by the Carranza  
agent here quotes a dispatch from  
Carranza in which he said that  
Minister Caro had no diplomatic  
standing because Spain had not recog-  
nized the Carranza government.

# BERLIN IS WARNED BY ROME TO RESPECT FLAG OF ITALY; DUTCH ATTITUDE MENACING

## RUSSIA DISCOUNTS STORIES OF GERMAN VICTORY

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Germany's claims of a great victory for  
General Von Hindenburg over the Russians in East Prussia are  
characterized as absurd in dispatches from Petrograd today.

On high authority it is stated that the Russians retired in per-  
fect order after being warned of the German plan to strike a flank  
movement in overwhelming force.

It is further stated that all fresh attacks have been repulsed  
and that on the Lyck front the Germans have been thrown back  
with heavy losses.

Thousands of prisoners have been taken in the fighting along  
the Carpathians and the Austro-German attempts to break through  
the Russian lines have been completely blocked.

## Admits Lusitania May Raise American Flag

Captain Dow Declares He "Will Protect the Lives of  
His Passengers," as Big Cunarder Sails Into  
"War Zone."

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 14.—With a record-breaking list of home-  
ward bound passengers for the year and with many notables aboard,  
the Lusitania, of the Cunard Line, was still flying the British flag as  
she cleared the channel last night.

Captain Dow, unhampered by any instructions, declared just as  
the giant liner sailed that he would "take any precaution necessary  
to protect the lives of his passengers."

It is generally accepted here that Captain Dow will hoist the  
American flag as soon as he reaches the open Irish Sea and keep it  
flying all the way across the Atlantic. Officials of the line today,  
however, insisted that this was "up to the captain" who was in  
supreme command.

### SAILING AN EVENT.

The sailing of the Lusitania is always  
an event. The sinking of four ships by  
a German submarine close to the mouth  
of the Mersey, combined with the Lusitania's  
last trip from New York, brought  
home to everyone in Liverpool a sense  
of the acute danger from German under-  
sea warfare.

A hurricane-like wind and torrents of  
rain were blowing when the Lusitania  
sailed. The safety of these passengers  
rests with me. I shall employ every  
device that may be needed to reach my  
port. And I will not let an American flag  
if I consider it advisable.

"Why should I lose that flag? The  
majority of my passengers are Ameri-  
cans. They are entitled to the protec-  
tion of their flag. So if the German  
pirates torpedo and sink me the pas-  
sengers will have the satisfaction of dying  
under their own national emblem."

Throng Silent.  
It was a silent, solemn and fervent  
throne that saw the monster vessel  
swing slowly on the ebb tide down the  
river under the red ensign of the British  
mercantile marine, which the Lusitania  
has never flown before, having  
hitherto sailed under the blue ensign  
of the naval reserve.

Gradually she gathered way and dis-  
appeared in the distance. However,  
there was no silence or depression  
among the passengers in the various  
classes who lined the decks and waved  
adieu.

## MERCHANTS CONTINUE FIGHT FOR NEW P. O.

Meeting Will Be Held Tomorrow  
to Bring About Branch at  
12th and the Avenue.

A new, and if possible, a more vigor-  
ous fight is to be made by Penn-  
sylvania avenue merchants for the estab-  
lishment of a branch postoffice in the  
old quarters in the Postoffice Depart-  
ment building according to present  
plans.

A meeting of the business men's com-  
mittee, which petitioned Postmaster  
Fraser for such a station, has been  
called for tomorrow by Isidore Grosner,  
chairman, for the purpose of consid-  
ering the formal letter from the Post-  
master declining to establish such a  
station at this time.

Postmaster Fraser announced his de-  
cision late yesterday, declaring that he  
could not see the need of an expedi-  
ent of between \$2,000 and \$2,500 for  
the establishment of the postal station  
asked. The postmaster described in de-  
tail the service now given the Avenue  
merchants, and stated that removal of  
a postoffice site always left a scar. He  
did the petitioners that they should not  
rest their efforts, however, and that  
they could count upon co-operation for  
the betterment of the service. He made  
it plain that decision was not final, but  
depends upon changing conditions.

## Nebraska Snow Bound.

ALLIANCE, Neb., Feb. 14.—Western  
Nebraska is in the clutch of another  
severe snowstorm, two feet having  
fallen. The storm has subsided, but  
traffic is tied up.

## Explanation of Decree Seeking to Create War Zone Around England Demanded in Bold Italian Note

GERMANY'S STAND DEFIANT

Reply to America Expected to Demand  
That England Must End Misuse of  
U. S. Flag and to Justify  
Kaiser's Measures

Italy has notified the German government that she  
will require respect for the Italian flag and for the interests  
of Italian shipping in the portions of high sea which the  
Berlin decree would close to neutral vessels, and has de-  
manded an explanation of the warning to neutral vessels  
to keep out of the area surrounding England and Ireland  
and the waters on the north and west coasts of France.

It is intimated in the Italian note that if the reply  
should be unsatisfactory, the Rome government will de-  
liver a protest even more threatening than that lodged by  
the United States with the Berlin foreign office.

Washington officials do not expect a reply to this Gov-  
ernment's note until the latter part of this week, as Berlin  
dispatches indicate that Emperor William will direct what  
its contents shall be. The Emperor is at the eastern battle  
front, and thither the imperial chancellor will go to consult  
with him on the American protest and the answer Germany  
will make.

## REPLY MAY NOT BE SATISFACTORY.

It is believed here that the reply will  
not be altogether satisfactory to this  
Government, as Germany is thought to  
be determined to enforce her war zone  
decree. It is believed here that if a Dutch  
ship under the war zone de-  
cree, the commerce of the Dutch  
Kingdom traversing the North Sea and  
the English channel has multiplied since  
the war began, and it is believed Hol-  
land will refuse in any event to with-  
draw its ships from the sea.

It is believed here that if a Dutch  
vessel is wantonly sunk by a German  
submarine the entry of the Netherlands  
into the war on the side of the allies  
would follow overnight.

For seven months the Dutch army,  
which has been mobilized, also number-  
ing 200,000 men, has been ready for all emer-  
gencies. The three Scandinavian powers are ex-  
pected to follow suit.

## Would Strike Germans in Rear.

Should Holland be drawn into the  
war these forces would be thrown  
against the Kaiser at the right and rear  
of his troops, operating against the  
allies in the west.

The estimates of the Dutch people  
are variously estimated as being from  
50 to 80 per cent with the allies.

The Scandinavian nations and Holland  
understand each other in their dealings  
with Germany. The Netherlands gov-  
ernment already has protested vig-  
orously against the German decree,  
and that for a submarine to undertake

## Holland's Stand Menacing.

It is considered certain that the reply  
will claim that English merchant ves-  
sels have been equipped with guns, thus  
being converted into auxiliary warships,  
and that for a submarine to undertake

## Germany Expected to Refuse To Comply With U. S. Request

BERLIN (via The Hague and Lon-  
don), Feb. 14.—Compel the enemies of  
Germany to respect the American flag  
and not to raise it over any of their  
merchantmen, and we will agree to re-  
spect every craft flying it," is expected  
to be Germany's answer to the Ameri-  
can protest over the submarine order.

Officially no one will discuss the re-  
ply. But newspapers are devoting much  
space to it and to editorial comments  
mostly of an unfavorable way. Many  
reprint interviews with leading naval  
and military officers in which it is at-  
tempting to starve out Germany's  
women and children. They declare in  
as much as all the allies are importing  
food to ammunition, while Germany  
most have an unfavored way. Thus  
only by non-combatants are held  
up, Germany cannot recede from her  
position.

## To Show No Recession.

Germany's reply may be semi-apolo-  
getic in tone, but will show practical in-  
terest in no recession. Germany stands square  
by her original declaration that she  
has fulfilled her entire duty in giving  
nearly a fortnight's warning that she

intended to "sink and destroy" all ship-  
ping of her enemies. After Thursday,  
Germany declares, neutral shipping will  
enter the prohibited zone entirely at  
its own risk. And as evidence that  
there will be no delay in attempting to  
put the blockade into effect, comes  
word from all the naval bases of the  
greatest activity on the part of the  
German submarine divisions.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The Italian govern-  
ment has demanded of the Berlin for-  
eign office an explanation of the Ger-  
man decree declaring the English chan-  
nel and the waters surrounding Eng-  
land and Ireland a war zone.

The communication requests a definite  
statement from Germany as to the lat-  
est attitude toward Italian shipping in  
the area sought to be closed by German  
submarines and mines, and intimates  
that if the reply is unsatisfactory Italy  
will assume an aggressive attitude.

It is stated in high official circles here  
that if Germany insists upon barring  
neutral vessels from the waters she has  
declared in her decree as being closed  
to commerce that Italy will lodge a  
protest even more vigorous and bold  
than that dispatched to Berlin by the  
American Government.